

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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THE MAINE FARMER

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AGRICULTURAL.

For the Maine Farmer.

A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT—NO. V.

Cause of the Rust of Wheat, and of the failure of this grain on old land.

If these pieces of new and old land are laid down to grass, or produce any other crop after the first year or two, and are again ploughed and sowed to grain without manuring, the condition of these soils will be much the same. The principal difference is, the new land is enriched with vegetable matter, which decomposes slowly. Food for plants is supplied no faster than it is required, and is taken up by the roots of such vegetables as grow on the ground. The old land is enriched by animal manure, fully decomposed and incorporated with the soil. Hence, this ground lacks something to keep it loose and warm, and give it richer veins, (according to Axiom 5, 6, and 7.) This hinders the growth of wheat in its early stages, especially when the land is cold in the Spring.—In the new land, the lack is for want of fully decomposed manure, (according to Axiom 2.) But the land, having lain fallow from reaping till sowing time, there is a greater supply of this food of plants, than at any other time. When wheat is sown on this land it then has a greater supply of nourishment at first, as cattle when turned in to fresh feed, and as this supply becomes more exhausted, the deficiency is made up by the greater warmth, which the land receives, and the greater extension of the roots; so that the growth is regular and nearly equal throughout.

Most of the land in this country is, after one or two years when first cleared, stock-ed down to grass without ever being ploughed till it is too much exhausted to bear a good crop of hay. When this land is first ploughed and restored to fertility, by the application of barn manure, it is found to be much better for wheat, than old land of the same description, under a similar mode of culture. This may be thought to be a different case from any of the preceding, and the cause of the difference not explained.—There is at least one thing in which this newly ploughed land differs from that which has long before been ploughed, which ought not to be

overlooked. Before land has ever been ploughed, it is of uneven surface or in cradle knolls, and when first ploughed there is a variety of soil mixed together. Some will be apparently barren earth or pan, some richer loam and some vegetable mould, some more and some less pervious and retentive of water. Of course when animal manure is applied to this land and dissolved, it will be contained more unequally in the soil than in old ploughed land, where the soil is of a uniform character. This makes strata or veins of richer and poorer soil, which, as before stated, tend to promote the growth of wheat in its early stages, whereby the rust is prevented. This variety or mixture of soil, together with the vegetable matter contained in newly ploughed land, I consider the principal cause why wheat succeeds better on this, than on old ploughed land under the same management. From this we may see the propriety of mixing soils of different qualities on old land.

From this view of the subject we may infer, that the *immediate cause* of the rust of wheat is a stagnation or an obstruction of the circulation of the vegetable juice of this plant, which causes it to become corrupt or putrid, and the wheat thereby diseased.—The second or more remote cause is the *inequality or irregularity* of the growth. In consequence of this, the growth in the first stages of wheat, that is, the radical roots and lower joint of the stalk, is disproportioned to the after growth in the second stages, that is, the rest of the stalk and lateral roots; and on this account the sap passes with difficulty through the parts of the plant first formed, especially in the last stage of its growth, when a change in the vegetative system takes place—the radical roots burst—the sap clogs and stops before it reaches the head, and the kernel is not matured, or is pinched.—The *first or moving cause* is the condition of the soil.—When the soil is overcharged with fully decomposed manure, and this manure uniformly incorporated into every part, and also, when the lower part of the soil is richer than the upper part.—The two first mentioned causes are but the natural effects of the latter; "For the earth bringeth forth fruit of itself." To prepare the ground, to sow the seed, to protect the grain from being destroyed by animals and to secure it when ripe, is our business to perform;—the growth is Nature's work. The fault, therefore, is on our part, and the remedy to be applied by us.

But although I think that the blight of wheat is principally to be attributed to the condition of the soil, and that by right management we might raise as good wheat on old land as on new; yet I do not suppose this to be the only cause of disease in

this grain. The Author of nature has wisely ordained that our exertions should be used in co-operation with his own works, to procure the things needful for our support and comfort. If nothing depended upon our own exertions, we should have no spur to action, and should exonerate ourselves from all blame. If all depended upon our own exertions, we should vaunt of our own powers, and not feel our dependance upon the Supreme aid.

Some seasons are more favorable for grain, in which wheat is less liable to blast than in others. When the early part of the Spring is warm and forward, and is followed by cold backward weather, from about the time of planting Indian corn, after spring wheat has attained the early stages of its growth, wheat generally does well; but there is a failure in our crops of corn.—Not only the season in general is sometimes more unfavorable to the growth of wheat than others, but an unfavorable state of the weather for a few days, at a time when wheat is most susceptible of injury, will sometimes very materially affect it, and cause a blight. The most critical period is about the time of the blossoming of wheat, when a change in the vegetative system takes place. A few days of moist warm and sultry weather before and after this period, may ruin a field of wheat, which, had the weather at this particular time been favorable, might have done well and escaped without any material injury from the blight. But this cause of blight, which may be called "atmospheric," I consider but as secondary in its effect; for if what was not predisposed to rust from its irregular growth, I think no unfavorable state of the weather for a few days, which we usually experience, would cause a blight. We may see fields of wheat of equal ripeness, exposed at the same time to the same atmosphere, and some will be good and free from rust, and others totally blighted. And indeed no season is so unfavorable but that some good wheat is raised.

There is yet one more cause, which I think operates very much to increase the blast of wheat. It appears very evident to me that this disease is infectious; or that it is communicated from one stalk and from one place to another. When any part of a field of wheat is in any great degree blasted, the whole field, or all which is near such blighted part, is generally more or less diseased. On examination of such a field, where some is more and some less blighted, there is difference enough in the soil to induce a belief, that the difference in the degree of blight is owing to the condition of the soil; at the same time the soil, where the wheat is least effected by the disease, is in so good condition for

wheat, is so much similar to that of other fields when there is no disease, as to favor the opinion that the disease did not originate there, but was brought by infection. Nor is this opinion, by any means, unreasonable or unaccountable. Most diseases of animals are more or less contagious, and from analogy we may suppose they are so in vegetables. The juice in the green stalks of wheat is sweet, something like that of apples or grapes. When from any cause this becomes acid and then putrid the grain is diseased. Now we know that if but a small quantity of sour wine or cider is mixed with sweet liquor, it will soon cause it all to turn sour. And if sweet liquor stand near that which is sour, in open vessels, the sweet liquor will sour the sooner. From this it is evident, that when a stalk of wheat is blasted, the juice being in a putrid state, emits gaseous particles, as may be known by the smell, that another stalk continually imbibing the properties of the surrounding air, and standing near this diseased stalk, will be likely to be infected from the effluvia of the rust. The gaseous particles from diseased grain will mix with the juice of others, and thus the contagion rapidly spreads (especially in sultry weather) over the whole field; when perhaps had it not been for a few places where the disease originated, the whole field might have been wholly free from the rust. Grain which receives the disease by infection will be more or less injured, according as it is sooner or later attacked, and as it has a free or obstructed circulation of sap. Some parts of the fluid may not be infected, till the kernel is nearly filled, and some not at all. That grain which, from the regularity of the growth, has a free circulation of sap, will carry off most of the infectious matter, and receive but little injury; but that which has but little circulation of sap will be nearly as much injured as that in which the disease originated.

B. R.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show, Exhibition and Fair, to be held at Winthrop, on the third Wednesday of September, A. D. 1834.

The Trustees of Ken. Co. Ag. Society offer the following premiums with the regulations recommended by the several Standing Committees, viz:

CROPS.

On the best crop of Summer Wheat on not less than one acre of land	\$6 00
2d do do	3 00
On do Summer or Winter Rye on ploughed land not less than an acre	3 00
On the best crop of Indian Corn on not less than one acre	6 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	2 00
Best crop of Peas on not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	3 00
2d do do	2 00
Best crop of Peas and Oats, not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ peas, on not less than one acre	3 00
2d do do	2 00
Best crop of Oats not less than one acre	2 00
Best crop of Winter wheat not less $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	3 00
2d do do	1 00
Best crop of Barley not less than one acre	4 00
2d do do	2 00
Best crop of Flax not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	4 00
Best crop Broom Corn not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	7 00
2d do do	4 00
Best crop of White Beans on not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	2 00

Best crop Buck Wheat on $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	2 00
Best crop of Millet on $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	2 00
On not less than six quarts of Grass Seed not in use in the county	2 00
On the best Nursery of White Mulberry Trees not having received a premium	3 00
On do not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of Onions	2 00
Best crop of White Mustard seed on $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre	3 00
On the most pounds of Honey taken up on one farm with evidence of superior management	2 00
On the greatest number of hives of Bees owned by one man	2 00
The following roots or vegetables after being cleared of roots, tops and dirt, to be reckoned after the rate of 60 pounds to the bushel.	
Best crop of Potatoes on not less than one acre	4 00
2d do do	3 00
Best crop on not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Ruta Baga	4 00
2d do do	3 00
3d do do	2 00
Best crop of Carrots on do	2 00
Best crop of Mangel Wurtzel field beets do	2 00
On do common Round Turnips not less than 1-6 of an acre	2 00
On do Norfolk Turnips 1-6 of an acre	3 00
To the person who shall raise, at the least expense of culture, at least 400 bushels of roots suitable for stock, except potatoes, one copy of the Me. Farmer 1st Vol. &	2 00
To the person who shall cut the largest quantity of English hay on not less than two acres, one copy of the Maine Farmer, 1st Vol., and	2 00
2d do do One copy Me. Farmer.	

The following adjudging Committees have been appointed by the Standing Committee on Crops. The gentlemen named are desired to take notice and to be in readiness to attend to their duties. If any one declines serving they are requested to inform the standing Committee in season to make another appointment.

Committee on Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Barley, Oats, Oats and Peas, and Broom Corn--Joseph Metcalf, of Winthrop--Royal Fogg, Monmouth--Elias Gove, Readfield.

Committee on Flax, Mustard Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey, Hay, Millet, Buck Wheat, Grass Seed, and Mulberry Trees--Francis J. Bowles, Wayne--Otis Norris, Monmouth--Ezekiel Bailey, Winthrop.

Committee on Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Onions, Field Beets, Carrots, those who may raise 400 bushels of roots (except potatoes) for Stock--James Curtis, Esq., Winthrop--John Gilmore, Leeds--Joseph Dummer, Augusta.

It will be expected that the several committees will regulate themselves by the Act of the Legislature for the promotion of Agriculture, &c. viz: "That any person to whom a premium shall be awarded, shall before receiving it, deliver to the Society a statement in writing, specifying the kind and quantity of [seed and] dressing put upon the land, the course pursued in cultivating the same, and the kind of soil so cultivated, with such other circumstances as may be deemed useful." By an additional Act it is required that this evidence shall be transmitted to the Legislature, and it will be expected to be in suitable form for that purpose. The object of the Society is to encourage good management; the premiums will therefore be awarded to persons who have, taking into view all their advantages and disadvantages, pursued the most profitable course of cultivation and raised the best crops.

Competitors for premiums on Crops, will be requested to give evidence of the condition of their land, [in respect to previous culture,] the expense of raising, and the amount of crop.

HORSES.

For the best entire Horse, having regard to all the USEFUL properties of horses	\$6 00
For the best Mare, having also regard to the same properties	4 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best yoke of working Oxen, not less than four years old	5 00
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2d best do	4 00
3d best do.	3 00
For the best pair three years old Steers	3 00
For the best Bull, not less than one year old, and having regard to all the properties for which his species are wanted	8 00
2d best do	6 00
For the best milch Cow, having also regard to general properties	7 00
2d best do	6 00
For the best two years old Heifer, not having had a calf	3 00
For the best fat Ox, with least expense	4 00
For the best fat Cow	3 00

SHEEP.

For the best Buck of the Merino or Sax-on breed	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For best flock of Merino or Saxon Ewes, not less than ten in number	6 00
To the man who shall introduce into this County the greatest number of the best Bucks of the Merino or Saxon breeds, not less than twenty in number	20 00
For the best full blood Buck of the Dishley or New-Leicester breed	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best do. Ewe	3 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar, not less than 6 ms. old	4 00
2d best do	3 00
For the best breeding Sow, not less than one year old, to be kept in the County one year for breeding, from the time of receiving the premium	4 00
2d best do	3 00

There will be a ploughing match on the second day of the Show, to commence precisely at 9 o'clock A. M., when the following premiums will be awarded, if in the opinion of the adjudging committees, there should be sufficient merit evinced to justify such an award.

To the person who shall plough one-eighth of an acre of sward ground in the BEST MANNER and with the LEAST EXPENSE,

Plough	5 00
Ploughman	4 00
Driver	1 00
For the next best do	8 00
For the next best do	6 00

In case the ploughman is himself the driver, he will be entitled to the premium offered for the driver. No animal will be entitled to compete for a premium, which has already received a premium of this Society, unless it is for an entirely distinct premium.

Any person to whom a premium shall have been awarded, may, on application to the Trustees, receive a bound volume of the Maine Farmer in lieu of \$2 in money.

Competitors must give evidence in WRITING to the adjudging committees, accompanied by such testimony as these committees may require, of the breed and age of their animals--the course of keeping which they have had--and, if raised by the competitor, the general system of breeding, rearing and training which has been pursued, and the advantages thereof for labor, the dairy, fattening or any other purpose.--As this evidence is to be transmitted to the Legislature, it is expected to be in suitable form.

A convenient CART, loaded with a suitable weight will be provided for the trial of oxen, and the awarding committee will allow each competitor a given number of minutes for the exhibition of his cattle.

It is particularly requested, that the awarding committees, in making their reports, shall give all the important facts in relation to the several subjects, of which they may be possessed.

COMMITTEES.

ON HORSES--Joseph H. Underwood, Fayette; Jos. Fillebrown, Jr. Readfield; George W. Stanley, Winthrop.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS—Charles G. Grant, Augusta; Joshua Williams, Hallowell; Nelson Packard, Winthrop.

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS—Capt. George Williamson, Pittston; John Fairbanks, Winthrop; Church Williams, Augusta.

FAT CATTLE—Col. Leavitt Lothrop, Leeds; J. Glidden, Winthrop; Sam'l Besse, Wayne.

SHEEP—Elijah Barrell, Greene; Silas Leonard, Readfield; Payne Wingate, Hallowell.

SWINE—John Blake, Mt. Vernon; Truxton Wood, Winthrop; Thos. Phillips, Hallowell.

PLOUCHING MATCH—Sanford Howard, Hallowell; Thomas Pierce, Readfield; George W. Fairbanks, Wayne.

ON TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY AND MANUFACTURES.

Best Breaking-up Plough owned in the County	\$2 00
Seed do do	2 00
Improved Ox Yoke do	1 50
Cultivator do	3 00
Drill Machine do	2 00
and 1 Vol. Maine Farmer.	
Roller for smoothing land	1 50
Augur, the use of which is to bore for Marl	1 50
Horse Rake	3 00
Narrow Axes, not less than 1 Doz.	2 00
Broad Ax, ½ doz.	2 00
Scythes one doz.	2 00
Ox Cart	5 00
Fulled woolen Cloth not less than 15 yards	2 00
Woolen Flannel not less than 15 do	1 50
Linen Shirting 6 quarters wide ten yards	1 50
Linen Table Cloth 6-4 wide	1 00
Cotton Counterpane	1 50
Woolen Carpeting 20 yards	4 00
Do do	2 00
Best Hearth Rug	1 00
½ doz. Fur hats	2 00
½ doz. Napt do	2 00
Palm leaf hats one dozen	1 50
One Straw or Grass Bonnet	2 00
Straw Braid 100 yards	1 00
3 thread Worsted Yarn 4 lbs.	1 00
2 thread Knitting Woolen 4 lbs.	75
Linen Sewing Thread 2 lbs.	75
Linen Shoe Thread 4 lbs.	1 00
Dressed Calf Skins ½ doz.	1 50
Do do do	1 00
Best Dressed Morocco skins	1 50
Dining Chairs ½ doz.	2 00
1 Rocking do	1 00
Bedstead	1 00
Cheese weighing not less than 25 lbs each	3 00
Do do	2 00
Best Butter not less than 50 lbs. and 1 Vol. Maine Farmer.	2 00
Do do	2 00
Best Churn Improved	1 00
Cheese Press	1 00
Corn Brooms 1 doz.	2 00
Floor Brushes 1 doz.	1 50
Paint do do assorted	1 00
Raw Silk 1 lb.	3 00
and 1 Vol. Maine Farmer.	

Committee on FARMING UTENSILS—Plough, Yoke, Cultivator, Drill Machine, Roller, Auger, Horse Rake, Axes, Scythe, Ox Cart—J. A. Metcalf, Nathan Howard, John Kezer, Jr. Josiah Orcut and Ichabod B. Andrews.

MANUFACTURES—Fulled cloth, linen sheeting, linen table cloth, cotton counterpane, carpeting, rugs, hats, bonnets, braid, thread, yarn, shoes, calf skin, morocco—Gustavus A. Benson, Henry W. Owen, Bart. Nason, Ezra Fisk and Joshua Trufant.

Committee on chairs, bedsteads, butter and cheese, brushes brooms, churn, cheese press, raw silk—Sanford Kingsbury, Jacob Hooper, Benj. Wales, Oren Shaw and Jos. Dummer.

To be entitled to a premium, the animal must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured, (except the ploughs, yoke, cultiva-

tor, drill machine, roller, augur, cart, churn and cheese press,) in this County.

No premium will be given when the adjudging Committees do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competitors or not, nor to any object to which a first premium has been heretofore awarded in this County under the same entry.

Entries for the above premiums must be made with Samuel Benjamin, Esq., the Secretary of the Society, previous to the day of the Show. They may be directed to him at Winthrop by mail or otherwise.

SAMUEL P. BENSON,
ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN FOSTER, } Trustees.

April 8, 1834.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1834.

NECESSITY OF CULTIVATING MORE WHEAT.

It is most earnestly hoped that the Farmers of Maine will endeavor to raise more wheat the ensuing season than was raised last year. At any rate, let every farmer raise enough for his own family's consumption. This was not done last summer, and we shall consequently see The Farmers of Maine leaving their farms in the midst of summer and driving post haste to the market towns for a barrel or two of Genesee Flour. Yes, men who have first rate land, who feel proud of the name and occupation of FARMER, will be seen by hundreds flocking from the interior and returning with loads of New York flour, for the sustenance of themselves and families. Now we put this simple question to you, Is this right? Ought it not to be of the first importance for a farmer to raise his own bread? Much of the avails arising from the sale of his stock or other surplus articles, might then be saved and converted into more fixed capital than provision. To raise more, more must be sown. Have you not a clover patch that will do to be turned under? Suppose that you have an acre of clover, will it not be as profitable to turn it under as a manure for wheat? Let us CYPHER a little upon it. Suppose it will yield two tons of clover hay, and suppose that hay, taking the average price of such hay throughout the State, will be worth \$5. This will be \$10; and we will say that it will buy you ten bushels of wheat, (which is considerably more than could be bought for that sum during the two last years,) but we will say ten bushels for your acre's clover crop. Now turn it over and sow on wheat, and suppose you get 15 bushels of wheat. Now we will put the cost of seed, labor, &c. of the wheat crop, against the mowing, pitching, and other labor of the clover crop, as a balance to each other; and have you not a clear gain in the amount of bread, or even cash, at a dollar per bushel? But it will probably be said that the cost of or amount of labor on the wheat crop, is more than the clover crop. In the usual mode of management it probably will be. But we contend that much of the labor which our farmers bestow upon their wheat crop, may be dispensed with. We

must learn to do more with machinery in our agricultural labors.—Don't start back now, and make wry faces, ye anti-mechanical-pod-auger system Farmers.—You must come to it.—Contrivance is oftentimes better than main strength; and if by any contrivance you can make an old Horse that has no soul, and a senseless piece of wood put into the shape of a machine, do more work in a given time and at a less cost than a man, you are a fool if you don't do it. Look into this business then, and see if you cannot lessen the labor, or shift it from yourself to your horse or your ox, and get more done at the same average cost.—Much may be effected, if in nothing else it may be in the thrashing and cleaning. Thrashing machines may be used—they are to be had of all sorts and contrivances, and of all prices from five dollars to five hundred. We would engage to furnish you with a simple, durable, and efficient machine that would thrash your grain and shell your corn, at a cost not exceeding fifteen dollars, and with a trifling additional expense, clear your clover, winnow your seed, and chop your straw. Horse powers are also invented of all manner of shapes and plans—both moveable and immoveable. These are but the beginning of improvements. The prudent man will study into these things and make them subservient to his interest. But the foolish will withhold more than is meet, and then complain that he can't raise his own bread. We not long since touched upon this same subject, and we mean to touch upon it again and again, even until Maine shall be rid of the reproach and the stigma, that she DOES NOT RAISE HER OWN BREADSTUFF.

NEW PAPERS. We have received the first number of the Cultivator, published in Albany, and the Ohio Farmer, published in Batavia, Ohio, both devoted to the dissemination of information among the Farmers. These are good omens. The more knowledge the more strength, and the more it is diffused the stronger the community. Success to them both.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MR. L. TUCKER—It is in vain to urge that Agricultural papers are of no use—the short article on making soap, in the Genesee Farmer, 22d February, folio 57, if rightly understood, is worth at least five year's subscription to every family who has soap to make.

Some years ago I was knowing to a circumstance as follows: A man engaged in the Pot Ash business, had plenty of soap grease and leys. He set his pot ash boiler to manufacturing soap. He used leys from five to ten days old, and the grease would not mix. He worked above four days and as often as he let the kettles rest, the grease and ley would separate. This stuff was put into barrels and some of it sold to a clothier and, came near spoiling all his cloth, and the rest was mostly wasted. Had the ley been run through fresh lime it would have mixed with the grease instantly, and much expense and risk saved. Ley on standing a few days, will combine with carbonic acid, and will not mix with grease. Lime will take this acid away, and then there is no difficulty in making soap.

RATIO.

The Cape De Verd Islands, says the N. York Star are not likely to be threatened with famine this year. They are very grateful to the Americans.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES. I was much pleased to see in the 8th No. of the Me. Farmer the commencement of the treatise on the causes of rust in wheat. Though this subject, according to the view which your correspondent B. R. takes of it, does not come exactly to the point to which I wish to call the public attention in the discussion proposed "On the Habits of Plants," yet as the subject is very important, and as it is most probable that I shall be disposed to take some part in the discussion of the question presented by B. R. I shall suspend any further remarks for the present.

It is always gratifying to see any writer appear before the public with the candor which your correspondent B. R. does; and the good sense and judgement that he displays in investigating the question, is equally pleasing. But while I cheerfully render this tribute of respect to his communications and superior advantages, by being a more practical Farmer than myself, yet neither he nor any of your readers will expect me or any one else to yield an honest opinion, merely on account of these circumstances.

It may perhaps be deemed rather premature to offer any thing in respect to B. R.'s views and opinions, and if you should deem it so you may lay this "on the table" or "postpone it indefinitely."

With these remarks I submit the following facts, which, though they relate to another kind of grain, yet for my purpose I think them to the point. Very soon after I settled in Peru, I think in the third year, I sowed a piece of Spring rye. It was probably the first time that the ground was ever ploughed, as the land was a forest when I began on it. The grain came up and appeared well. I cut and stacked it, but it was so completely spoiled by the rust that I never thrashed it. I thought that the straw was stout enough to have produced fifteen bushels to the acre had it been well filled.

I have sown rye or wheat or both every year since, with animal manure and without any manure at all, and have never suffered in any degree as I did then. I have also conversed with some of the best farmers in town, on this subject.—They have raised wheat for fifteen or twenty years on ploughed land, and have used animal manure without any apparently bad effect*. I shall hereafter state some other facts which have fallen under my own observation, which, I think, will go to show that the probable cause of rust in any kind of grain is not the length of time that the land has been improved, or the use of animal manure.

Yours, J. H. J.

Peru, March 18, 1834.

* How much to the acre? The theory brought forward is not that a proper quantity of animal manure is the cause of rust, but the excess of it.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES.—In running over the remarks of your valuable correspondent, CAROLUS, in the last Farmer, I found that he wished to receive through the columns of the Farmer, a statement of the cost per rod of stone post fence.

Most readily will I comply with his request, if it will be the means of bettering poor fences.

The posts are worth after being hauled about two and a half or three miles, and ready to be set, that is, two holes drilled through them, 21 dollars per hundred.

Rails about \$5 per hundred.

Spikes 8 cents per pound.

This, with the expense of making the fence, would bring the cost per rod a little rising 60 cents.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

Walnut Hill, Apr. 2.

P. S. By the appearance of some folks' fields, say about the middle of the day, when they are pretty well filled up with horses, cattle, sheep, &c. &c., I say it appears as though

the owners of the fields, or those who have the care of them, are no farmers and quite too negligent, and it is I think a pretty sure sign of a sloven. The sward is not only trodden up, but they lose many grass roots.

A few "friendly" hints on this subject, from you or some of your correspondents, I think would not be amiss.

For the Maine Farmer.

MANURE.—No. 2.

Having, in my former communication, made some preliminary remarks by way of introduction, I will now briefly notice the excuse that is sometimes offered in extenuation of the practice of light manuring, viz: "THE LAND WONT BEAR IT." Although the number is small, who make use of this expression, yet there are some, who would deem it an unjust imputation upon their characters to call them bad farmers, and at the same time believe it to be a correct axiom; and I hope it will not be thought inappropriate to introduce the following anecdote, which came under my own observation.

A. and B. were passing through a field of corn, not twelve months ago, when says A., "this soil is most admirably adapted to the growth of corn, and all that seems to be wanting is, about 40 or 50 loads of manure to the acre."

"The land won't bear it," says B., and made some further remarks signifying that the crop would be injured by such a quantity of manure; the subject however was soon changed, and they passed on till coming to a small patch of corn, two or three rods in circumference, and as large again as the rest of the field, the hills were outstretching their fellows "at no small rate," when, says A. in some surprise, "What is the cause of this corn being so much larger and thrifter than the rest of the field?" "A manure heap lay there," says B. "What a pity," rejoined A., "that the manure heap didn't extend over the whole field!"

I have had occasion to mention the circumstance of a man who put 80 loads of manure to the acre, and the answer has been, in many instances, "the land wont bear it." "I shouldn't want so much" "it would do more hurt than good," &c. &c.

It is true that a large quantity of manure left upon the surface to dry up and waste its properties in the air, can be productive of but very little benefit, and I would here remark that the most important principle in the application of manure, is TO THOROUGHLY MIX IT WITH THE SOIL THAT IT MAY BECOME SO INCORPORATED AS TO FORM A PART OF THE SOIL ITSELF. The constant practice of this rule cannot be too forcibly enjoined upon farmers; the very nature and effect of manure upon the wants, habits, and growth of plants imperiously demand its strict observance as the only efficient cause of the greatest amount of ultimate profit. No possible amount of manure, if thus applied, can be injurious to land, but of the utmost profit and advantage.

In this manner poor land is made rich; abundant crops supply the place of a scanty pittance, and where land once yielded only a sufficiency to demonstrate its poverty, it now "brings forth some thirty some sixty and some an hundred fold."

It is not to be understood that lands, which are naturally poor or 'run out,' can be brought into a high state of cultivation in one or two years. Good policy suggests the propriety of using such a quantity of manure as can be well mixed agreeably to the above rule, not for one year only but at all times, and as often as the land shall be devoted to tillage. If the quantity of manure be great, the use of the plough

and harrow must be so: and in this we are gaining a double advantage, inasmuch as we make the best disposition of the manure, and render our lands light and loose, thereby giving the roots of plants the greatest facility to stretch off in all directions in search of their natural alimentary food.

CAROLUS.

April 5, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE ROLLER.

MR. HOLMES.—In your useful paper I have seen the Roller mentioned as a necessary tool, instrument or machine on a farm; and I last year, for the first time, made one, having before been convinced, by borrowing, that they were useful. I have thought that a description of mine (simple as it is) might be a benefit to those who have not used them heretofore. I took a piece from a hard wood tree as large as I could find, took of the bark and rounded the log, cut it four feet and ten inches long. I then took two spare harrow teeth, rounded them at the end and drove them well into the log exactly in the centre. I took two pieces of hard wood joist, bored them sufficiently large to receive the rounded end of the harrow teeth, framed those pieces of hard wood into another piece of larger hewed hardwood stick; morticed through that, and put in a suitable tongue for the cattle to haul by. The roller is upwards of two feet in diameter, and it answers well.—Plank might be pinned on, had the stick been smaller, thereby enlarging it. The advantages of the roller are many, and will better be learned by experience than I can describe. I hope no farmer will be without one any longer.

April 5, 1834.

C.

The Trustees of the East Somerset County Agricultural Society, offer the following premiums on Stock, Crops, and Manufactures, the present year. The show to be held at the village of St Albans, on the first Wednesday of October next.

STOCK.

For the best Stud Horse,	\$8.00
" " Bull,	4.00
" " 2d best Bull,	2.00
For the best Working Oxen,	3.00
For the best three years old Steers,	2.00
" " 2d best, do	2.00
" " Cow and Calf,	3.00
" " Cow,	2.00
For the best Bull Calf,	1.00
" " three years old Heifer,	2.00
" " two years old Heifer,	1.50
For the best Merino Buck,	2.00
" 2d best Merino Buck,	1.00
For the best flock of Sheep, not less than three, (Merino or mixed blood,)	2.00
For the best Boar,	2.00
" 2d best Boar,	1.00

CROPS.

For the best crop of Corn, on tillage of not less than one acre,	\$2.00
" " for the 2d best,	2.00
For the best crop of Wheat, on an acre,	3.00
" 2d best	2.00
For the best crop of Potatoes, on an acre,	3.00
Crop of Ruta Baga, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre,	2.00
Crop of Carrots, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre,	1.50
For the best crop of Flax, on $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	1.00
Crop of Barley, on $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	2.00
Crop of Rye, on one acre,	2.00
Crop of Winter Wheat, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre,	2.00
For the best crop of Oats and Peas, 1 acre,	2.00
1d Peas,	2.00
Crop of English Hay, on not less than 2 acres,	2.00
For the best Barrel of Apples,	1.00
" Bushel of Peas,	1.00

MANUFACTURES.

For the best Plough,	\$2.00
" pair of Cart-Wheels,	2.00
" Axes not less than Six,	1.00

Bureau made of native Wood,	2.00
Table,	1.00
Single Horse Wagon,	2.00
For the best Fulle-Cloth of family manu- facture, not less than 10 yards, 1 yard wide,	2.00
For the best Flannel, not less than 10 yards 1 yard wide,	1.00
Calf skin Boots,	1.00
Side of sole Leather,	1.00
Calf Skin Dressed,	1.00
For the best firkin of Butter, not less than 20 lbs.	3.00
2d best,	2.00
3d best,	1.00
For the best Cheese, not less than 15 lbs,	2.00
2d best,	1.00
For the best Barrel of Cider,	1.00

NOTE.—In awarding the premiums for working Oxen and Steers, their being well broken and manageable, will be taken into consideration.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE TO BE OBSERVED.

1. Animals offered for premiums, must be owned, and have been owned by a member of the Society, for sixty days previous to the exhibition.

2. The manufactured articles must have been made by members of the Society and in their families.

3. No premiums will be given, unless the animals, crop, and article offered shall be tho' sufficiently better than ordinary animals, crops, and articles of the kind, to deserve it.

4. Competitors for premiums on crops must deliver a statement in writing, specifying the kind and quality of dressing put upon the land—the course pursued in cultivating the same—kind of soil &c cultivated—the management, the preceding year, with an accurate account of the expense of raising the crop offered for premium. Satisfactory evidence of the truth of their statements, will be required.

5. Animals offered for premiums, must be entered with the Secretary, previous to the day of exhibition; and must be in their pens, by 10 o'clock, A. M. that day. Manufactured articles must be deposited in the place assigned, before 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

Per Order of Trustees,

ENOCH E. BROWN, Sec'y.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF BEES.

MR. TUCKER—I am induced by the communication of "J. S." in the last number of the Genesee Farmer, on the cultivation of bees, to relate my brief experience in that line of business. Like "J. S." I had been entirely unacquainted with the subject till I read the communications of "Ulmus." Adopting his plan, a year ago I partitioned off a small room in the south end of my wood house chamber, in which I placed a long hive or box, constructed after the pattern, and of the dimensions recommended by "Ulmus." The hive was placed about a foot from the side of the room, and raised two feet from the floor, by placing a bench under each end, so as to permit the opening the lid or door on the under side. A tight shutter was made for a window in the end of the room, opening on the inside so as to admit light when desirable. Holes were cut through the side of the house, corresponding with those in the hive and a shingle placed for the bees to pass from the hive to the hole through the side of the house. In the month of April I procured a swarm of bees in a common hive, and set it on a long hive over the middle partition; opening the communication to one division of the hive, and leaving that to the other closed. I soon discovered that many of the bees, being probably attracted by the light admitted through the roof, instead of passing out at the place designed, were lost in the room and perished. To remedy this mischief, and prevent their escaping by any other doors than those constructed for that purpose, I placed another shin-

gle over the one already mentioned, raising it an inch, by two strips of shingle of that width, and nailing them together like a box; thus making a tight passage through which they must necessarily pass from the hive to the open air. In this upper shingle I cut a hole six inches square, and put a window glass over it, that I might observe the laborers as they passed in and out. When the weather was favorable, this passage was always thronged by the industrious creatures; some coming in, and others going out, with the greatest apparent haste, each seeming to be intent on his own business. Sometimes one would be seen dragging out a dead bee, and later in the season you could see them tugging at the drones. The work went briskly on, till one day in June I observed that business operations had pretty much ceased. Instead of hurrying through the gangway as before, each individual stood with his bill down and tail up, and wings in rapid motion. This singular conduct continued a few days, and I mistrusted that some calamity had befallen the community, and that my experiment in raising bees would fail. At length the passage from the hive became completely choked up with bees, and they began to lay out on the side of the house, as I have observed on hives before swarming. After two or three days, the mass suddenly disappeared from the outside of the house, the passage to the hive was cleared, and work went on as formerly. I then concluded that these were merely indications of a young swarm coming out and that when they got ready to go to work, they joined the old swarm, and all worked together. They may have swarmed and went off, though I think not. From what I had read on the subject I had not anticipated any signs of swarming, so long as there were room in the hive. These indications were observed only on the occasion mentioned, though ordinarily I suppose more than one young swarm would have been produced. Perhaps I have not rightly understood the phenomenon. I had no opportunity of observing the operations of the bees within the hive, or means of ascertaining what progress they made in storing honey; for whenever I attempted to raise the old hive, or open the large one for the purpose of looking in, the occupants threatened war, and presented themselves in such numbers that I was obliged to desist. The bee moth appeared about the hive, but whether they were brought there with the old hive, I cannot say. I think however they were unable to make a lodgment inside.

After the bees had done flying in the fall I raised the old hive, which was a large one, and found it full of honey, and that the bees had all gone below. I accordingly "assumed the responsibility" of removing the treasure, and appropriating it to my own use. On opening the long hive, I found the middle apartment on which the old hive had been placed also completely filled. The comb was built diagonally across the hive, and appeared to have been done in a very neat and workmanlike manner. The adjoining apartment, which communicated with this, was half filled or more, the comb being built in the same direction with the other, and finished down to the floor of the hive. So that at least half of the long hive was filled in the course of the season, by a single swarm and their increase, besides the aforesaid deposits which I removed, and have no intention of restoring. Whether the new comb was all filled with honey, or whether they build faster than they gather the honey, I am not informed. A new hive had been placed over the apartment which was partly filled as above described, and nothing done in it; from which it appears that the bees do not invariably commence working in the upper hive, as I had been induced to suppose from something I had seen in the Farmer or elsewhere.

My experiment, with the success of which I am thus far satisfied, and for which I acknowledge my indebtedness to the communications of "Ulmus" published in former numbers of the Farmer, has suggested no material improvements upon his plan. I would however make the hive as much longer than his pattern as the size of the room in which it is to be placed would permit; as I perceive, that if my swarm continue to increase, they will soon fill the hive, and it will be more inconvenient enlarging it now, than to have made it two or three times as large in the first instance.

M. M.

From the Genesee Farmer. CATTLE HUSBANDRY.

[Continued from page 93.]

Known as Durham, Teeswater, Holderness, Improved Short Horns, &c.

The cattle of York and Durham were long celebrated, principally for their reputation as extraordinary milkers. This property they are supposed to have acquired by a cross with a fine milk breed from Holstein, at a remote period. These were however different from what are now termed "Improved Short Horns."

"They were generally of large size, thin skinned, sleek haired, bad handlers, rather delicate in constitution, coarse in the offal, and strikingly defective in the substance of girth in the fore quarters. As milkers they were most excellent, but when put to fatten, as the foregoing description will indicate, were found slow feeders, producing an inferior quality of meat, not marbled or mixed as to fat and lean, and in some cases, the latter was found of a dark particular hue. Such, also, are the unimproved Short Horns of the present day, and the distinction cannot be too frequently asserted, because they are in many cases considered as specimens of the improved breed, and have actually been resorted to in trials as to the comparative aptitude of animals to fatten,—trials which it is evident they could not successfully sustain.

"A period of more than eighty years has now elapsed since the Short Horns, on the banks of the river Tees, hence called the Teeswater breed has assumed a very different character to that contained in the foregoing description. In color they resemble the improved Short Horns, being occasionally red, red and white, and roan, though the last named color was not so prevalent as now. They possessed a fine mellow skin and flesh, good hair, and light offal, particularly wide carcasses, and fore quarters of extraordinary depth and capacity."

To show how, and by whom the improvement was made in the Short Horn breed, and its extent we extract in full, the account before us:

"The remarkable difference which existed between the Teeswater and the old unimproved Short Horns may, with propriety, be ascribed to a spirit of improvement which had some time manifested itself among the breeders on the banks of the Tees, whose laudable efforts were well seconded by the very superior land in the vicinity of that river. No reasonable doubts can be entertained that they proceeded on a judicious system of crossing with other breeds, because it was utterly impossible to raise such a stock as the Teeswater from pure Short Horned blood. One cross to which they referred was, in all probability, the white wild breed; and if this conjecture be well founded, it will be apparent whence the Short Horns derived a color so prevalent among them.

"It is also asserted, that about the period in question, Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston imported bulls and cows from Holland, which were crossed with the stock of the country. It would tend to little advantage to proceed with conjectures, as to what other breeds were resorted to, if any; this much is certain, that great improvement was soon manifested, and a valuable variety established, as the two following instances will prove.

"Mr Milbank, of Barmingham, one of the leading improvers, bred and slaughtered an ox, which at five years old, weighed four quarters, one hundred and fifty stones, of fourteen pounds to the stone, producing sixteen stones of tallow, and a cow bred from his stock, slaughtered by Mr Sharter, of Chilton, at twelve years old, weighed upwards of one hundred and ten stones.

"From Mr Milbank's time, the Teeswater cattle continued to sustain their excellence and celebrity in various hands, until Mr Charles Colling adopted them, when he manifested a superiority of skill as a breeder, which in a very brief period secured him an ample fortune.

"Whatever had been the merit of the Teeswater cattle, it is certain Mr Charles Colling greatly improved them; and though it has been asserted that his success was the result of chance, arising from the possession of an animal, with the merits of which, it is supposed, he was at one period un-

acquainted, the writer of this article is of opinion that Mr Colling's success resulted from a deliberate and well considered plan. He found the Teeswater, like all other extravagantly large cattle, frequently of loose make and disproportion. He was sensible, also, of the difficulty of breeding with any thing like certainty, *large good* animals; and though he had declined on all occasions to throw any light on his views and proceedings, the writer thinks he can detect, in the very onset, and through the progress of his practice, a resolution to reduce the size of this breed, and at the same time, and by that means, to improve its form. This he is supposed to have effected in the first instance through the medium of a bull called "Hubback," an animal respecting which there has been much controversy, principally touching the purity of his blood, a question now of little importance, because it is admitted on all hands that Mr Colling adopted another cross, which prevails in a majority of superior Short Horns of the present day. It may notwithstanding be matter of interest to state a few particulars respecting this bull.

"Without entering on an inquiry by what circumstances Hubback's title to be considered of pure blood is supported and weakened, it may suffice to say, that it appears probable he possessed on one side the imported blood. The possessor of his dam was a person in indigent circumstances, and grazed his cow in the highways. When afterwards she was removed to good land she became so fat that she did not again breed, and her son, having the same feeding property in a high degree, was useful as a bull during a very short period. The quality of his flesh, hide and hair, are supposed to have been seldom equalled; and he was smaller than the Teeswater cattle, he was eminently calculated to forward Mr Colling's views.

"It has been remarked that we have no superior horse on the turf, which does not boast the blood of the Godolphin Arabian; so it may be asserted that we have no superior Short Horns which do not claim descent nearly, or remotely from Hubback.

"After the use of this bull Mr Charles Colling proceeded with singular success to produce from time, superior animals; and the number of bulls he disposed of by letting was highly encouraging. But the circumstance which brought the improved Short Horns into most extensive notice was the production of the "Durham ox," an animal which speaks volumes in favor of a single cross from this blood; for the ox was the produce of a common cow, which had been put to *Favorite*. At five years old the Durham ox was sold to Mr Bulmer, for public exhibition, at the price 140*l*. This was in February, 1801. He was at that time computed to weigh 168 stones, of 14 lbs (the quarters,) his live weight being 216 stones; and this extraordinary weight did not arise from his superior size, but from the excessive ripeness of the points. Mr Bulmer having obtained a carriage for his conveyance, travelled with him five weeks, and then sold him and the carriage, at Rotherham, to Mr John Day, for 250*l*.

"On the same day Mr Day could have sold him for
£525
"On the 13th of June for 1000
"On the 8th of July for 2000
"Mr Day travelled with him nearly six years, through the principal parts of England and Scotland till on the 19th Feb. 1807, the ox dislocated his hip bone, and continued in that state until the 15th of April, when he was obliged to be slaughtered, and, notwithstanding he must have lost considerable in weight during his eight weeks of illness, his carcase weighed—

	Stones.	lbs.
Four quarters,	165	12
Tallow,	11	2
Hide,	10	2

To effect further improvement, Mr Colling resolved to resort to the Galloway:

"He was much favored by circumstances in promoting his object, which was to take one cross and then breed back to the Short Horn,—the only course, by the way, in which crossing can be successfully adopted. To breed from the produce of a cross *directly among themselves* will lead to the results which have induced many persons without due consideration, to believe conclusive-

ly against crossing; but to take one cross, and then return and adhere to one breed, will, in the course of a few generations, be found to stamp a variety with sufficient certainty.

"Mr Colling's Short Horned bull *Bolingbroke* was put to a red polled Galloway cow, and the produce being a bull calf, was, in due time, put to *Johanna*, a pure Short Horn,—she also producing a bull calf. This grandson of *Bolingbroke* was the sire of the cow *Lady*, by another pure Short Horned dam, and from *Lady* has sprung the highly valuable family of improved Short Horns, termed, in reproach, *Alloy*.

"It will probably be admitted that the prejudice against this cross was at the highest at the time of Mr Charles Colling's sale. The blood had then been little, if at all, introduced to other stocks, and it was manifestly the interest, whatever might be the inclination, of the many breeders who had it not, to assume high ground for the pure blood, and to deprecate the alloy, what said public opinion, unequivocally certified by the stroke of the auctioneers hammer? *Lady*, before mentioned, at fourteen years old, sold for two hundred and six guineas. *Countess*, her daughter, nine years old, for four hundred guineas. *Laura*, another daughter, four years old, for two hundred and ten. *Major* and *George*, two of her sons the former three years old, the latter a calf, for two hundred guineas, and one hundred and thirty; beside a number of others, more remotely descended from *Lady*, which all sold at high prices—in fact, in a sale of forty eight lots, realizing £7115 17*s*. *Lady* and her descendants sold for a larger sum than any other family obtained."

(To be Continued.)

From the *Gentee Farmer*.

PLANTS DERIVE MOST OF THEIR CARBON FROM THE AIR.

"E." doubts if plants derive most of their carbon from the atmosphere. He says, "Minerals of themselves cannot impart fertility." On what principle then would he explain the fact, that some soils are PERPETUALLY FERTILE? The carbonaceous parts, under a system of severe cropping, are soon exhausted.

Is "the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere about the same at all times and in all places?" Professor Brande says "Atmospheric air contains other substances, which however, may be regarded as adventitious, and the quantity of which is liable to vary; of these carbonic acid [is one of] the most important—varying in quantity from 1 to 0.1 per cent." This shows a difference of from 10 to 1; but Dr Turner makes it much greater. He says, "Carbonic acid never exceeds 1 in 1000 parts [of the atmosphere] provided there is a free circulation of air; and generally amounts only to $\frac{1}{1000}$ or $\frac{1}{2000}$ of the whole."

I leave "E." to draw the inferences.
There are several kinds of prairies in the west; and all have not "a herbage whose roots form a perfect matter (as "E." supposes) upon the surface." One of the most fertile, has for a long period been checked over with *naked spots*, situate between bunches of perennial weeds and of course grass. Its blackness is almost the only thing that would lead us to suspect the presence of vegetable matter, which however, is a fallacious guide; and this becomes evident when we subject the soil to experiment. On removing the sand, and burning the finer parts, it loses very little in quantity, and from black turns to a reddish brown. It therefore cannot be much indebted for its extraordinary fertility when cultivated, to carbonaceous matter. "One crop of corn would contain many times as much carbon as had previously existed in this soil."

Plants are not equally healthy in all soils; and if not healthy on the Hempstead sands, they cannot flourish, though food may be presented by every particle of air that approaches. The richest pasture will not fatten a sick ox.

Does "E." believe that plants feed on "organic matter?" If so, where are the proofs, independent of speculation and conjecture?

Some meadows are mowed for a long series of years; tons after tons are carried off, and no manure returned to supply the waste; yet these meadows are not impoverished, and no diminution of their fertility is observable. The soil con-

tains as much carbonaceous matter as it did at the commencement; and we can only refer to the atmosphere as the grand store house from which vegetation has drawn its supplies.

It is obvious to common sense that a reservoir is constantly receiving, must approximate towards fullness, except it has some vent or outlet. Now the atmosphere is a reservoir into which carbonic acid gas is continually pouring from almost every part of the earth's surface—from combustion, and from fermentation; yet there is no reason to believe that it now contains more than it did two thousand years ago. Where then is the outlet to this reservoir? "The only known process," says Dr Turner, "which tends to prevent an increase in its proportion [of carbonic acid is that of vegetation." AN OBSERVER.

SUMMARY.

At the Annual town meeting on Monday last, the following list of town officers was elected:

John May,	}	Selectmen, Assessors
Benj. Robbins,		and
John Morrill,		Overseers of the Poor.
Alexander Belcher,		Treasurer.
Asa Fairbanks,		Constable & Collector.
David Thurston,	}	General School Committee.
Ezekiel Holmes,		
Samuel P. Benson,		

A Locomotive Engine was yesterday employed in hauling gravel on the Boston and Worcester Rail Road. The engine worked with ease, was perfectly manageable, and showed power enough to travel at any desirable speed. The distance travelled was about three miles, and the train usually traversed this distance, both with loaded and with empty cars, in about ten minutes, the engine blowing off waste steam a great part of the time, and evidently capable of carrying a much greater load, or moving with greater rapidity.

Natural History.—We copy the following from a French Journal:—

M. Dessalines d'Orbigny, who was employed by the General Museum of Natural History to explore in a scientific manner the countries of South America, has just arrived at Bordeaux after a voyage of seven and a half years.—Notwithstanding difficulties of every kind, he visited in succession Brazil, a part of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, and all the surrounding countries, the northern part of Patagonia, Chili, Peru, and a large part of the Chain of the Cordilleras. The collections which he brings with him, although he has already sent home very large portions of his specimens, contain as many as one hundred and sixty mammiferous animals, nearly 800 birds, as many as 300 reptiles and fishes, 900 Molluscs and Zoophytes, and nearly 5000 species of insects, and crustaceous animals. The number of plants, comprising the herbarium of M. Orbigny, amounts to as many as 2000, and his geological collection is not less considerable. To these articles, which were collected from the 12th degree of south latitude to the forty third, are added a number of drawing representing all the parts of animals and plants which cannot be preserved without injury, and several volumes of notes which contain all the observations of M. Orbigny on the habits of the animals he has collected, on the places where they are found, their names, &c. The publication of this rich collection, if it should take place will be a work of great importance—and will complete researches of Messrs Humboldt, Augustus St. Hilaire, and Spix.

Scientific.—The Gazette of Medicine of Paris publishes the results of an experiment, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of sound upon the auditory nerves of a person who was trepanned, and whose ears were closed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of his hearing through the ordinary avenues. It was proved that sound could be communicated by means of the cicatrice, in such a manner as to render audition easy, and keep up a colloquial intercourse with persons in the same room with the patient.

We do not know that the experiment has been tried upon a subject naturally deaf; if it has, and has likewise succeeded, the discovery will confer

important benefits upon society, and restore the dumb and deaf everywhere to the enjoyment and use of their faculties.—*N. Y. Mercantile.*

WOOL.—The public sale 2d inst. at Quincy Hall was well attended and went off with animation; although the prices of American were from 15 to 20 per cent. below the highest rates obtained last fall, still they were as high as could have been expected, considering the general depression of business and the deranged state of the money market. Terms 6 mo; 50c for bags. Fleece, 9000 lb 38½, 39 and 38½c per lb ss; 24000 lb 45 a 44c; 2000 lb 46c ss; 2000 lb 40c ss; 36 bags No. 1 Pulled, 10 bales sold 43c ss; Fleece, 18,000 lb 55½, 55¼ and 54½c; 2000 lb 41c ss; 36 bags Stapled, 10 sold, 39c ss; 34 bags broken fleece, 39c; 13 oags Stapled 65c; 41 bags do 57c; Fleece, 15,000 lb 48½ a 49½c; 12,000 lb 50 a 49c ss; 8000 lb 54½c; 1000 lb 55½c; 100 bales No. 1 pulled and superfine adv. not arrived; 8 bales Mohair, 5 sold, 41 a 40c ss; 8 do Spanish Lambs (rare 7 per c) 4 sold, 68c ss; 8 half bales do do 69c; 26 bales do do 74 a 72c; 30 do do 70 a 66c; 10 bales Mohair, 2 sold, 37c ss; 50 do Lined Smyrna, 15 sold, 14c ss; 35 do unwashed, 5 sold 11½c ss; 50 do Odessa, 5 sold, 19c ss; 55 do picked Montevideo, 1 black and 4 white, 5 sold, 16c ss; 9 do black and grey Constantinople, 5 sold, 10c ss; 46 do do, 5 sold, 10c ss; 63 do Smyrna, 5 sold, 7½c ss; 25 do Black Sea, 5 sold, 10½c ss; 68 do Bengasi, 5 sold, 9½c ss; 35 do do, 5 sold, 9½c ss; 6 do do 9c; 184 do Black Sea adv. withdrawn. Since this sale about 60,000 lbs of various descriptions have been taken, generally at some improvement on the auction prices. At London, 22d Feb. the demand for German and Spanish was very dull, for coarse English and Mediterranean extensive. Prices fully supported.

John C Lambright a quack doctor who figured for several years in this county, is now in Charles town Mass. & is advertised in a handbill as depredating on the lives, health and property of the community.

Fire.—The Saw Mill and Grist Mill owned by Joseph Greeley, Esq. in Mercer, were totally consumed by fire on Friday afternoon last. So rapid was the progress of the flames that nothing of any consequence was saved from either mill. Loss about 1500.—*Somerset Journal.*

The ice disappeared from the Kennebec last week, not by breaking up, but by melting and gradually disappearing. The river was open on Thursday for the free admission of vessels. The river is very low for the time of year. There has been no Spring freshet as yet, and there being no great amount of snow in the woods, there will be no freshet unless caused by heavy rains. Some farmers in this vicinity have commenced ploughing.

Death of Gen Blair.—On the evening of the 1st April Gen Blair, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, shot himself through the head with a pistol at his lodgings in Washington. His disease was *mania a potu* or insanity occasioned by intemperate drinking.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Monday evening last, by John May, Esq. Mr Benj. A. Joy to Miss Adaline Stubbs.
In North Yarmouth, Asa Brown Esq. of Buxton, to Miss Rachel Cleaves, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In North Yarmouth, 7th inst. Louisa Rider, aged about 12 years.
In Lewiston, John Herrick, Esq. aged 82, and his sister, Mrs Elizabeth Ham, aged 80.
In Wilton, Mrs Thankful, wife of Silas Gould, aged 73.
In Danville, widow Mary Stinchfield, aged 90, formerly of Cape Ann.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of JOHN CURRIER, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of the said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

W. C. FULLER, Administrator.

Feb'y 25, 1834.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, March 31.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At Market this day, 480 Beef Cattle, (60 unsold) 16 pair working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves; 266 Sheep, and 1000 Swine.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.*—Sales were not so good as last week. We noticed one pair taken at \$6, and a few at 5 75. We quote prime at 5 17 a 5 62; good at 4 48 a 5 17; thin at 4 a 4 75; those at 4 were very small and thin.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at \$60, 62, 75, 78 and 88.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$20, 23, 25, and 30.

Sheep.—We noticed sales at \$2 75, 3 25, 3 55 a 4 50.

Swine.—Of the above number 400 came in on Saturday, and 300 did not arrive until the close of the market. One lot large selected barrows were taken at 6 1-4 and one of sows at 5 1-2c; several lots not selected and small were taken at 5 3-8 for sows, and 6 3-8 for barrows; at retail, 6c for sows and 7c for barrows.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wayne, March 31, 1834

Doct. Thomas Brigham, Lemuel Bartlett, Gilman Buswell, John Dexter, Levi Jennings, Jeremiah Dummer Jr. Lorrinday Norris, Benjamin Norris, William Raymond, Edmund Phillips, Jabez Gould, Cornfort Smith, Enock Swift.

HENRY W. OWEN, Post Master.

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS.

WILLIAM MANN would respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bangor and the public, that he has just received from the well known Seed Establishment, Boston, a prime assortment of *prime and rare SEEDS*, warranted to be of the growth of 1833, and raised by careful and experienced growers.

Subscriptions and payments received for the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal, published in Boston, and for the Maine Farmer and Journal of the Useful Arts, published in Winthrop, Me.

Orders received and forwarded for Fruit Trees, Vines, Ornamental Shrubs and Plants from Massachusetts and N. York Nurseries, at the catalogue prices, which may be seen by applying as above.—Agricultural Implements and books on Orcharding, Gardening, management of bees, cultivation of Silk, &c. furnished at short notice.

W. M. having had several years experience in the above business, and having been liberally patronized in Kennebec, he flatters himself that he shall make such an establishment as is needed in this city worthy of public patronage.

Catalogues of the variety of seeds obtained may be seen by applying at his store. Bangor, April 5.

ADLE'S PATENT IMPROVED TOOTH KEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public by the Subscriber that he has invented an Improved Tooth Key, and having obtained Letters Patent therefor, that he now offers for sale at his house in East Winthrop the instrument ready made, or "the right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used, his Improved Tooth Key for the term of fourteen years from the 30th day of July last.

He confidently believes that his Tooth Key combines more advantages than any other now in use, and this fact he is prepared to prove by the testimony of many of the most eminent Surgeons and Physicians in the State, and by numerous individuals of the highest respectability for whom he has extracted teeth which could not be taken by the most skillful hand with the old-fashioned Keys. He respectfully invites Surgeons, Physicians and the public generally to call and examine his Improved Key; for he does not doubt, that, when the public are acquainted with its value, it will supersede all others now in use.

CORNELIUS ADLE.

East Winthrop, March 22, 1834.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being advanced in years, and of feeble health, offers for sale his *FARM* in Winthrop, situated on the post road half a mile west of the village, containing 60 acres of land not inferior in quality to any in the vicinity, together with a wood lot of about 20 acres at a convenient distance. Said Farm fronts about 100 rods on the pond or lake directly below the factory, the side and head lines being about the same length, well watered—the pastures by a never failing pond, the barn by an aqueduct and a good well of water at the corner of the house—produces about 40 tons of hay annually, with pasturing sufficient for from 12 to 15 head of cattle, and capable of great improvement, with a good orchard—two dwelling houses—two barns and other out buildings. Also one mile west of the above named, about ten acres of land—mowing and pasturing—with a good house and some other buildings, and a good orchard, being the late residence of Elnathan Swift. Also in Readfield, near the factory, a lot of about 4 acres under high cultivation, with a good orchard, house and barn, a good well of water with a pump and aqueduct, &c. All or either of which may be had of the subscriber for a fair price, and payments made favorable to the purchaser.

JAMES CURTIS.

Winthrop, April 3, 1834.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company for sawing in 1832 & 3, are requested to call and settle their accounts before the 10th of May next.

STEPHEN SEWALL, Agent.

Winthrop, April 2, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1834.

Alden Austin	Packard Eliphalet
Andrews Hannah S.	Packard Ebenezer
Barrows John	Perkins Luther
Buswell James	Perkins Azel
Benson Charles	Perkins Nathaniel
Blake Sophia P.	Palmer Joseph
Crocket Miss. Care of	Parker Levi
Wm C. Fuller Esq.	Philbrook Charles
Chute Angus	Rockwood Louisa
Currier Sarah	Sturtevant Noah (2)
Curtis James	Stone John
Fairbanks H. W.	Shaw Jotham
Foster Otis Jr. (2)	Simpson Ezekiel
Foster Nathan	Staples Persis. Care of
Gennas Benjamin	Elias Whiting
Gould Catharine	Stanley Lemuel a
Gilson Charles	Sturtevant Abish E. L.
Holbrook Salvin	Sweetser Sylvina
Hawes Mary Francis	Titus James
Holmes Sarah	Thompson Eliza
Hayward Daniel	Whiting Nathaniel
Hewey Martha	Whiting E.
Holmes Isaac C.	White Moses (2)
Howard Oakes	White Samuel
Jackson Isaac	Whitney Samuel
Kelley E. W.	Wing Levi B.
Lambert Hannah	Wing Jno. O.
Lambert Gideon	Warren David
Lancaster Thomas	Wood Thomas C.

GEORGE W. STANLEY, P. M.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS. That I, JOHN SMITH, Jun'r. of Wayne, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, in consideration of Ten Dollars, paid by my sons, John Odlin Smith, and Joseph Heselon Smith, I have this day relinquished to them their time till they arrive to the full age of twenty-one years; with power to trade and transact business for themselves, so that neither I, the said John Smith, Jr. nor any person under me, my heirs or assigns, shall in any way claim a right to the earnings of the said John and Joseph, from this date till they arrive at the full age of twenty one years.

Dated March the 4th day, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JOHN SMITH, JR.

Signed and sealed in presence of
Francis J. Bowles, David P. Crocker.

To the Honorable H. W. FULLER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE petition and representation of OREN SHAW, Guardian of GEORGE ALBERT HAYWARD, minor child of ALBERT HAYWARD, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, respectfully shews that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows:—one piece bounded on the East by the pond called Narrows pond, on the North by Issacher Snell's land, on the West by a road leading from said Snell's house to Daniel Hayward's, and on the South by land of the said Oren Shaw's, being the household farm of the said deceased; also one other piece situate in said Winthrop, bounded on the East by said road, on the South by land of Dudley Todd, on the West by land of said Snell, and on the North by the County road and by land of said Snell. The aforesaid lands are subject to the said George's mother, right of Dower therein; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor and that it will be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

OREN SHAW.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the second Tuesday of March, 1834.

ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

March 13, 1834.

POETRY.

From the Farmer's Reporter.

THE PLOW'S INVENTOR.

The plowman, the plowman, who opened Earth's bosom
The first, with the crooked branch torn from the tree—
What a plow, what a team, what a hero to use 'em!

Ah, little he dreamed 'twas Earth's own treasure key.
O, for his name, that the Cæsars and Neros
Might blush at the sound of the Hero of heroes!

'Tis written, 'tis written, that plowman's address on
Our fields, and by Nature's hand oft and again—
That hand how improved since she took her first lesson
Rough scratched on her breast with that old oaken pen!
O for true hearts, and clear heads to discern her,
And prompt hands to aid such a generous learner.

Do your part, do your part, every man, every woman,
Every lad, every lass—hand in hand let us tread,
Improving each step, in the path of that plowman
Who bequeathed us 'life's staff,' e'en a world's 'daily
Then shall the spirit that moved the first tiller [bread,
Fill our hearts with content and our pockets with 'siller.'

MISCELLANY.

A THRILLING PASSAGE:

THE DEATH OF CHASTELAR.

There is a powerful article in the last number of the American Magazine, under the title of "Passages in the Life of Mary Stuart."—Unable to find space for the whole of it in our columns, we cannot refrain from giving the following extract, which, we perceive, has already won a compliment from the New York American. The illfated Chastelar, having first confessed his love to the object of it, had been indignantly dismissed. The scene is thus continued:

An hour had scarcely elapsed, before the lights were extinguished throughout the vaulted halls of Holyrood; the guards were posted for the night, the officers had gone their rounds, the ladies of the royal circle were dismissed, and all was darkness and silence. In Mary's chamber a single lamp was burning in a small recess, before a beautifully executed painting of the virgin, but the light was not sufficient to penetrate the obscurity which reigned in the many angles and alcoves of that irregular apartment, although the moonbeams were admitted through the open casement.

Her garb of ceremony laid aside, her lovely shape scantily veiled by a single robe of spotless linen, her auburn tresses flowing in unrestrained luxuriance, almost to her feet, if she had been a creature of perfect human beauty when viewed in all the pomp of royal pageantry, she now appeared a being of supernatural loveliness. Her small white feet, unsandalled, glided over the rich carpet with a grace, which a slight degree of fancy might have deemed the motion peculiar to the inhabitants of another world. For an instant, ere she turned to her repose, she leaned against the carved mullions of the window, and gazed pensively, and, it might be, sadly, upon the garden, where she had so lately parted from the unhappy youth whose life was thus embittered by that very feeling which, above all others, should have been its consolation. Withdrawing her eyes from the moonlight scene, she knelt before the lamp and the shrine which it illuminated, and her whispered orisons arose, pure as the source from which they flowed—the prayers of a weak and humble mortal, penitent for every trivial error, breathing all confidence to Him who can alone protect or pardon; the prayers of a queen for her numerous children, and, last and holiest of all, a woman's prayers for her unfortunate admirer. Yes, she prayed for Chastelar, that strength might be given him from on high to bear the crosses of a miserable life, and that by divine mercy the hopeless love might be uprooted from his breast. The words burst passionately from her lips, her whole form quiver-

ed with the excess of her emotion, and the big tears fell like rain from her uplifted eyes.—While she was yet in the very flood of passion, a sigh was breathed, so clearly audible, that the conviction flashed like lightning on her soul, that this most secret prayer was listened to by other ears than those of heavenly ministers. Terror, acute terror, took possession of her mind, banishing by its superior violence every less engrossing idea. She snatched the lamp from its niche—waved it slowly around the chamber—and there, in the most hallowed spot of her widowed chamber, a spy upon her unguarded moments stood a dark figure. Even in that moment of astonishment and fear, as if by instinct, the beautiful instinct of purely female modesty, she snatched a velvet mantle from the seat on which it had been cast aside, and veiled her person, even before she spoke—"Oh God! it is de Chastelar."

"Sweet Queen,"—replied the intruder—"bright, beautiful ruler of my destinies, pardon—"

"What ho!" she screamed in notes of dread intensity—"a moi, a moi mes Francois. My guards!—Seyton—Carmichael—Fleming—will ye leave your Queen alone! alone with treachery and black dishonor!—Villain!—slave!"—she cried, turning her flashing eyes upon him, her whole form swelling as it were with all the fury of injured innocence, "didst thou dare to think that Mary—Mary, the wife of Francis—the anointed Queen of Scotland, would brook thine infamous addresses—Nay, kneel not, or I spurn thee—What ho! will no one aid me in mine extremity—"

"Fear not from me," faltered the wretched Chastelar; but with a voice like that of some inspired Pythoness she broke in "FEAR! think'st thou that I could fear a thing, an abject coward thing, like thee?—a wretch that would exult in the infamy of one whom he pretends to love? FEAR THEE! by heavens, if I could have feared, contempt must have forbidden it."

"Nay Mary, hear me! hear me but one word, if that word costs my life—"

"Thy life! had'st thou ten thousand lives, they would be but a feather in the scale against thy monstrous villainy. "What ho!" again she cried, stamping with impotent anger at the delay of her attendants, "Treason! My guards—Treason!" At length the passages rang with the hurried footsteps of the startled inmates of the palace, with torch and spear, and brandished blades, they rushed into the apartment; page, sentinel, and chamberlain, ladies, with dishevelled hair, and faces blanched with terror. The Queen stood erect in the centre of the room, pointing with one white arm bare to the shoulder towards the wretched culprit, who with folded arms and head erect awaited his doom in unresisting silence. His naked rapier, with which alone he might have foiled the united efforts of his enemies lay at his feet—his brow was white as sculptured marble, and no less rigid, but his eyes glared wildly, and his lips quivered as though he would have spoken. The Queen, still furious at the wrong which he had done her fame, marked the expression. "Silence!" she cried—"Degraded! wouldst thou meanly beg thy forfeited life?—wert thou my father, thou should'st die to-morrow! Hence with the villain!—Bid Maitland execute the warrant—Ourself—Ourself will sign it—away! Chastelar dies at day break!"

"Tis well—" replied he calmly, "it is well—the lips I love the best pronounce my doom; and I die happy, since I die for Mary! Would'st thou but pity the offender, while thou dost doom the offence, De Chastelar would not exchange his shortened span of life, and violent

death, for the brightest crown of Christendom. My limbs may die—my love will live forever! Lead on, minions—I am more glad to die, than ye to slay! Mary—beautiful Mary—think! think hereafter upon Chastelar!

The guards passed onward, and last of the group, unfettered and unmoved, De Chastelar stalked after them. Once, ere he stooped beneath the low browned portal, he paused, placed both hands on his heart, bowed lowly and then pointed upwards, as he chanted again the words "Pensez a moi—Noble Dame—Pensez a moi." As he vanished from her presence she waved her hand impatiently to be left alone—and all night long she traversed and retraversed the floor of her chamber in paroxysms of the fiercest despair. The warrant was brought to her—silently, sternly she traced her signature beneath it: not a sign of sympathy was on her pallid features, not a tremor shook her frame; she was passionless, majestic and unmoved. The Secretary left his chamber on his fatal errand—and Mary was again a woman. Prostrate upon her couch she lay, sobbing and weeping as though her very soul was bursting from her bosom, defying all consolation, spurning every offer at remedy. "'Tis done!" she would say—" 'Tis done!—I have preserved my fame, and murdered mine only friend."

The morning dawned slowly—and the heavy bells of all the churches clanged the death peal of Chastelar. The tramp of the cavalry defiling from the palace gates struck on her heart as though each hoof dashed on her bosom. An hour passed away—the minute bells still tolling, the roar of a culverin swept heavily downwards from the castle, and all was over! He had died as he had lived, undaunted; as he had lived, devoted! "Mary, divine Mary," were his latest words. "I love in death, as I have loved in life thee and thee only." The axe drank his blood, and the Queen of Scotland had not a truer servant left behind, than he, whom for a momentary frenzy she was compelled to slay: yet was his last wish satisfied, for though the Queen might not relent, the woman did forgive, and, in many a mournful hour did Mary think on Chastelar.

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WM. KENRICK IN NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

FRANKLIN GLAZIER, Hallowell, } Agents.
DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, }

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior to silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Peonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea.

March 20, 1834.

WANTED TO HIRE, a good steady and faithful Man, well acquainted with farming.
Enquire of ELIJAH WOOD.
Feb'y 28, 1834.